MR. BECK ON DEFECTS OF THE SERVICE. REMEDIES PROPOSED AS THE RESULT OF A COM-

MITTER'S INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (Special).—Senator Beck, who is a member of the committee having the subject of undervaluation of invoices under consideration, said to-day: "We had before us an immense mass of evidence; the statements of experts, supported by igures; the data collected by ourselves and by the department, and all the propositions that have been made to correct the abuses. Every bill that has been introduced in Congress with relation to the subject has been carefully considered, and we are now endeavering to formulate a bill which will improve the entire system. It is an immense question, greater, I think, item. It is an immense question, greater, I think, in that of the Interstate Commerce, and more difficult to deal with. No one can have an idea what it is until they get into it. It affects our entire customs consular service and all the business inservice, the consular service and all the business in-terests of the country. There is a scramble among importers to get the valuations as low as possible. If one can get his goods in chesper than his neighbors he can undersell them. Thus there is a constant cut-throat game going on that affects prices all over the country. Exporters send their goods here marked far below their real value and sell them in bond, the transaction being conducted on the other side. There below their real value and sell them in bond, the transaction being conducted on the other side. There is no uniformity of valuation. Some merchants pay one price, some another, for the same articles, and those who pay less duty can underseil the others; and goods are rated differently at different ports. Then the system of merchant appraisers is bad. You may sit to-day in appraisement of goods for a man who will to morrow be called upon to fix a price on goods of yours. There is likely to be a tendency between you to be liberal with each other. It is asserted that merchants accommodate each other in their appraisement. chants accommodate each other in their appraisement.
We have studied the matter very carefully and think We have studied the matter very carefully and think the most important thing is to secure a uniformity of valuation. To have the valuation uniform is more important even than to have it just. We cannot have the importer paying immense duties on hat linings, for instance, at one port, while the importer at another port pays merely a nominal duty. All the proper re-lations of trade are disturbed. We are through with our investigation now and in a tew days will have a measure prepared which we will submit to the Secretary of the Treasury for his opinion. We were gratified yesterday when Mr. Magone was before us at the Capitol to find that his experience with the subject had led him to about the same conclusions we had arrived at."

In response to a question as to what the committee

had led him to about the same conclusions we had arrived at."

In response to a question as to what the committee was likely to propose, Mr. Beck said:

"The measure is not fully formulated, but our idea is to do away with merchant appraisers, and to provide for the appointment of nine appraisers by the Government, three of whom will be located permanently in New-York City. The other six will have charge of the other posts and will make a uniform appraisement. The three appraisers at New-York will act as a sort of board of appeals to which questions in dispute will be carried. The plan may include the construction of a Government sample-house also, where the classification of goods may be determined and uniformity of valuation secured. We want also to improve the consular service so as to make it a help to the customs service instead of a hindrance, as it now is.

to the customs service instead of a interest to the tensions service instead of the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Collectors of the ports of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia and others," continued the Senator, "and will have the bill ready to present to the Senate as soon as Congress meets. It will be ready to attach to any bill the House may pass affecting the rates of duties, or may be passed by the Senate as an independent proposition. The Senate wants to do all it can in the matter. We cannot do anything with the rates of customs duties, though there are glaring defects, until the House takes the first step, but we can help the matter along by the preparation of this bill."

THE COLOR LINE IN THE NATIONAL DRILL WASHINGTON, April 13.-Mr. De Leon, secretary of the National Drill, says that he has written no general letter on the subject of the participation of colored troops in the exercises of the May encampment and drill in this city. Several commanders of Southern companies have made inquiries regarding the matter and to each he has replied according to the nature of the inquiry, but he has tept no copies of his letters. The letters, however, have en published in Southern newspapers. He has stated the ruling of the Board of Management to be that col-ored companies regularly organized as National Guards, which applied before April 1, would have their applicaidered without descrimination. The only col ored companies which applied were one from the District of Columbia and two of the regularly organized troops of Virginia. Mr. De Leon says he has also stated that there would be no social equality except such as the soldiers might want. The Virginia troops will form a part of their State contingent under the command of Brigadier-General Anderson of the 1st Virginia Volun-

teers.
Only three companies, the Montgomery True Blues and Grays and the Atlanta Rifles, have decided not to participate in the drill. Two companies in Texas, two in Mississippi and one in North Carolina made inquiries, but they have not announced their withdrawal.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO NEW-HAVEN. WASHINGTON, April 13.-A delegation composed Senators Platt and Hawley, ex-Mayor York, General

Merwin, General Greely, State Senator Plunkett, James Reynolds and William Wells waited on the President this 17. The President received them in his private office and when they had made known the object of their visit he replied that he would like to go to New-Haven to the

he replied that he would like to go to New-Haven to the dedication of the monument and did not now know of any reason why he should not accept their invitation. He could not, however, give them a positive answer until after May 1.

The delegation also visited the State and War Departments and extended invitations to Secretaries Bayard and Endicott and Lieutenant General Sheridan. General Eheridan accepted the invitation, but Secretaries Bayard and Endicott were unable to promise definitely to be present.

POSTAL REVENUES FROM LARGE CITIES. WASHINGTON, April 13.—A statement prepared by Third Assistant Postmaster-General Harris shows the gross postal receipts for the quarter ended March 31, 1887, and the amount and per cent of increase as compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, at thirty of the larger post-offices. Among the cities given are the

Post Office.	Total receipts.	Increase over same quarter last year.	Per
New-York	.41 226 649	99,607	8.
Chicago		48,973	9.
Philadelphia			6.1
Boston		19,021	4.
St. Louis		7,883	3.
Cincinnati	171,045	5,763	3.
Baltimore		14,692	11.
San Francisco		5.613	4.
Brooklyn		19,800	18.
Buffalo		1.332	1.
liochester			17.
Kausas City		17,937	28.
Hartlord	. 84 613		12.
Newark		5,004	12.
Troy		2,357	10.

NEWS FROM TREASURER JORDAN.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-A letter has been received here from Treasurer Jordan, who is now in Paris, saying that he will visit London about April 15 and that he ex-pects to sail for New-York on April 21. He says that ex-Secretary Manning arrived in England in much bet-ter health than when he left New-York and that his visit to Bournemouth was arranged before his departure from this country and was not, as has been generally sup-posed, the result of a relapse or anything of the kind. It is thought now that Mr. Jordan's successor as Treasurer will not be appointed until after his return to Washing-ton early in May.

WATCHING THE FRENCH NAVAL MANGUVRES. WASHINGTON, April 13.—The approaching manouvres of ch war fleet at Toulon are awaited with much interest by American naval officers, for the reason that they are expected to demonstrate the value of certain ideas and inventions in navai warfare that have up to this time been unknown quantities. The display of torpedo craft and tactics will be particularly interesting, as nearly all of the numerous torpedo fleet has been ordered to participate in the evolutions.

FRIENDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, April 13.—A committee consisting of Messra Charles Rhoades and Samuel Morris, and repre-

senting the Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, Dela-ware and Now-Jersey waited on the President to-day and presented an address adopted by the Society at a recent meeting in Philadelphia in regard to the Canadian fishon. The address favors a settlement of the gries question. The address rayors a settlement of the questions in dispute by arbitration or in some other peaceable way and deprecates any action under the provisions of the ketaliatory bill, which might possibly result in war and bloodshed. It also protests against the use of public funds for fortifications, naval vessels and municions of war. The Fresident promised the committee that he would give the subject full consideration.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13, 1887.

APPOINTMENT.—George F. Bachelder, of Norwich,
Conn., has been appointed a post-office inspector.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.—The Acting Postmaster
General has appointed the following fourth-class postmasters: Alonzo Shedd, Champion, N. Y.; J. F. Allen,
Conewango Valley, N. Y.; Mrs. Emma Baldwin, Coomer,
N. Y.; Mrs. Esther E. Nash, Ridgeway, N. Y.; Jessie
Byer, Sterling Station, N. Y. A SOLDIER'S LOAD.—The Ordnance Department has

been making some computations of the weight of the equipment that a soldier is required to carry which shows that when the soldier is equipped with rod bayonet, rife and sartridge belt, three days' cooked rations, 100 rounds of tail carridges and "kit" of ciothing he carries a total reight of 53 pounds 2.58 ounces. With Springfield rife, bayonet, scabbard, eartridge boxes and leather selt, clothing and ammunition, etc., the load is 54 pounds 2.54 cauces, and with Springfield rife, bayonet, scabbard, sartridge belt, clothing, ammunition, etc., the weight is 3 pounds, 15.96 ounces.

PRESIDENT OF THE HARVARD OVERSEERS.

BOSTOR, April 12.—At a meeting of the Overseers of Hareast Oglass to day Charles B. Codman was chosen president
of the Paris.

CAR-HEATING DEVICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE FLOODED WITH THEM. INVENTORS WORKING ON THE PROBLEM-FEW NEW IDEAS DEVELOPED.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The terrible railroad disaster in Massachusetts on March 14, but especially that which occurred in Vermont recently and the previous one at Tiffin, Ohio, have stimulated inventors all over the country to devise means to heat cars so that every dauger from fire in case of accident shall be obviated. Unfortunately, the plans submitted by inventors to the Patent Office within the last few weeks are either old, or, it new, impracticable. In fact, the state of affairs is somewhat similar to that set forth by Talleyrand in his criticism of a book thrust upon him by its rising young author. "My dear sir," said he, "there are in your book both good things and new things, but," and here the delighted smile of the author faded, "the good things are not new and the new things are not good."

Applications for patents on heating apparatuses go [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Applications for patents on heating apparatuses go to Division XIX. of the Patent Office, of which Acting Examiner Thomas G. Steward is now in charge. The rush began immediately after the accidents; more rush began immediately after the accidents; more applications for patents on car heaters came in each day than had formerly been received in a month. Examiner Steward was equal to the emergency. Under the decision of a former commissioner, that the work might be subdivided into classes to accelerate it, car heaters were erected into a separate sub-class and put in charge of Assistant Examiner William A. Megrath. The effect of this was to make all the cases "special," so that the car heater inventors got immediate action on their applications, though the work in other parts of that class is not up to date. In spite of this, however, there is an accumulation of about seventy new cases, besides the many that have been acted upon; while the caveats coming in promise

still further additions to the list.

As I said before, nearly all the ideas advanced are still further additions to the list.

As I said before, nearly all the ideas advanced are old, and the applications are "rejected on references." In many cases distinct inventors have lit upon identically the same plans, and there would have been work for the Examiner of Interferences if all the applications had not been rejected on the old pateats. Among these old "schemes that," have been revamped are those of a separate heater car with a fan to send hot air into the coaches; the use of the exhaust steam from the locomotive; the passing of the air for the coaches through pipes in the smoke-tox, the fire-box, the steam-chest or even the boiler itself of the locomotive. The waste fuel method of heating by hot water, whose temperature is raised by the friction of iron discs, revolved by gearing from the car wheels and immersed in the water, has again "bobbed up serenely." One man puts his heater on top of the car; others put theirs underneath. Some heat from the rear of the train; others from the front. One daring genius tuns his air pipes through a mass of molten metal, which is heated by a little blast furnace under the car. The delights of having a stream of liquid iron meandering down one's back in case of an accident will be easily perceived.

Another mind, untrammelled by tradition—a feminine mind at that—has originated a species of atmospheric chura. Air is confined at a great pressure in

Another mind, untrammelled by tradition—a femi-nine mind at that—has originated a species of atmos-pheric churn. Air is confined at a great pressure in the barrel of the churn, and the dasher revolved at a high speed. The molecular friction of the air against the dasher is expected to produce the desired heat. A model was set up in a Washington shop. A ten-horse power engine was hitched to it and run at the top of its speed. Three men watched the thermo-neter in-serted in the apparatus for a day, but the obstinate instrument bore the scrutiny calmly and never wavered a degree. In use, the thing is intended to be geared to a car-axle.

instrument bore the scrutiny calmy and never wavered a degree. In use, the thing is intended to be geared to a car-axle.

Another line along which inventors have worked for years is that of extinguishers. Many ingenious applications of this idea bave been devised, and there seems to be no reason why they should not be used. They could be applied to the ordinary form of individual car heaters at a small cost. Their absence, then, must be mainly ascribed to the criminal parsimony of the railroad companies. The simplest form consists of a tank of water with an outlet leading to the fire pot of the heater. The jar of derailment or collision shakes a heavy weight from its support. In its fall the weight opens a valve, and the water pours in upon and extinguishes the fire. Another plan is to put the tank beneath the heater and have the same action trip the grate, so as to dump the fire into the water. In a third arrangement, which has the advantage of worsing in whatever position the car may be, the weight pul s a trigger, which releases a powerful spring piston that forces a stream of water out on to the fire. In all these inventions, unless a sufficient quantity of water should get to the fire, the hot steam would make things unpleasant for the passengers. The chemical fire extinguisher operated on the same general plan avoids even this danger.

Some attempts have also been made to utilize the chemical heater, working on the plan of the soda engine, used as a street motor in Europe. Here the heat is liberated by chemical action other than combustion. The system requires renovating stations all along the line, however, and delays at these points to renew the charge in the heater. The last general class includes detachable heaters. These are placed under the ear and are so constructed that when the cut turns on its side or is otherwise roughly handled the whole heater drops of. A modification has a drop grate which is controlled by a pandant weight unler the car. The weight hangs so low that when the cut turns on its

ACCURATE ENGINEERING ON THE AQUEDUCT Chief Engineer Charch at the meeting of the Aqueduct Board yesterday called its attention to some exceptionarily accurate alignments and grades on long headings done under the direction of Division Engineer J. M. Woltrecht by his assistant engineers at shifts Nos. 9 and 10. The alignment done by Assistant Engineer Charles K. Gracie at the end of 2,000 feet from Shaft No. 10 arrived from the true three only 2,100 of an inch and the grade only 5,100 of a toot. The alignment done by Assistant Engineer Lockwood from Shaft No. 9 varied-only 2,778-1000 of an inch and inch on his alignment in 3,475 feet of tunnel.

Inspector William Kline was reinstated. John Mullen and J. H. Duvall were appointed inspectors. This fills the list of inspectors asked for by the chief engineer. There are seven other candidates who are engineered. The fills the list of appointed within the result Engineer Press or K. Yates, who doubted whether this could be done under the Civil Nervice rules. It was referred to the Committee on Construction. f Engineer Church at the meeting of the Aqueduct

IS "JUSTICE" IN DANGER!

IS "HTSTICE" IN DANGER!

Recently Martin J. Keese, keeper of the City Hall, discovered that the wood work of the cupola of the City Hall was somewhat decayed, and he had reason to believe that the large figure of Justice was unsafe. One of the large erms mental urns fell on the roof not long acc. The Commissioner of Public Works has ordered that an examination be made. A force of riggers will be engaged to rig an adjustable platform so that workmen may make the figure and cupola safe.

THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION UNCHANGED. SAN FEANCISCO, April 13.—The three constitutional amend-ments voted on yesterday by the State were all defeated. The first provided the method of the selection of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the second for an increase of the sata-ries of Supreme Court judges, and the third that ettles of over 10,009 population be empowered to make their own city charter. The proposed new charter for San Francisco was also defeated.

MUGWUMP ADMIRATION FOR CLEVELAND.

BUGWUMP ADMIRATION FOR CLEVELAND.

From an Interview with George William Curtis in The Cincinnate Enquirer.

I should say that, with but few exceptions, the Independent or Mugwump vote was still largely with the Democratic party. The truth is that Mr. Cleveland would make an even better President than he has were it not for his party. He is better than his party. He is a man of courage and assertion. To-day the Democratic party leaders are not with him. Here in the State of New-York I know they are against him. I do not see how the Democratic party can afford to ignore him (in 1888.) Obviously, if he is not renominated, it will be a confession on the part of the Democracy that its first National success in twenty-five years had been a failure. I do not think he will change his course to bid for the following now against him. I can not tell how the party can afford to ignore him, in his party lines, would be powerful enough to defeat his clection [if renominated]. We might as well make up our minds that the next efection for the President will be seited within twenty miles around the City of New-York. In New-York City the Democratic leaders are opposed to him, and these would covertly work against him at the polls. In the convention, if he be nominated, there may be an apparent harmony. It will, however, not be honest. He will be antagonized by his party leaders in New-York and for this reason I fear he will be defeated if nominated. He is too good for the party.

It might be that if Sherman is the nominee he would distract to his candidacy some of the Independent vote. My judgment is that as between him and President Cieveland, the latter would get four-fifths of the Independent vote. To have a following as a great party leader one must have qualities to attract admiration. These Mr. Sherman does not have. Blaine is the most popular leader of his party. There is no doubt of that. He has about him all of the elements which attract men to each other. I take it to-day that he is the most popular leader after all,

WEDDED ON HIS DEATH BED.

WEDDED ON HIS DEATH BED.

Washington Dispatch to The Baltimore American.
Bordley F. Colhoun. ago twenty-eight years, and the youngest son of Rear Admiral E. R. Colhoun, U. S. N., died at his father's residence, No. 1,612 Twenty-first-st., six o'clock this afternoon, of pneumonia. When the dying man was told by his physician, Dr. Bromwell, that he had but a few hours to live, he saked his father's consent to his immediate marriage with Miss Eleanor M. Semmes, the claest daughter of Mr. John H. Semmes, a wealthy merchant of this city. He had been engaged to the lady for three years. Shortly after one o'clock this afternoon a little party assembled, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Perry, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church; Admiral Colhoun, his two daughters, Dr. Bromwell and Miss Semmes. The marriage ceremony was soon performed, and in a few short hours the young bride became a widow. At the time of his death he was private secretary to Rear Admiral Rowau, and was well-known througouth the navy. He has one brother a paymaster in the navy at Norfolk, Va., and another brother in the insurance business in Pittsburg.

"Hope on, hope ever." How many delicate ladies there are who, while they attend to their daily duties, do so with aching heads, a sense of fuliness, pain in the back and depressed spirits, who are "only keeping about," as the phrase is, some day they "go into a decline," and leave their children motheriess. To such we would say, "Cheer up." Timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" corrects all female irregularities, weaknesses and kindred affections easily, pleasantly and quickly.

times. All diseases of the lower bewel, including pile temps, radically cured. Book of particulars, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Mainst, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE HIGH LICENSE VETO.

DISGUST AT THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION. FEELING OF THE PRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE-WHAT

DR. CROSBY SAYS. Among the true friends of rational temperance re-form and good citizens generally there seems to pre-vail but one opinion in regard to Governor Hill's veto of the High License bill—that of disgust. They are not surprised that he vetoed the measure—this was expected; but that he should give as his reasons to doing so such flimsy and fallacious pretexts as these contained in his message has completely dis-gusted thinking people. More than one life-long Democrat was heard to say yesterday that he was through with David B. Hill and the party so long as the Governor continued to be a conspicuous repre-sentative of it. A well-known Democratic lawyer, who is always averse to having his name in print, said:
"I did hope that Governor Hill would prove himself

a man and meet the requirements of the situation.

That I'e would grasp the great of portunity effected him, and by signing the bill put his party, at least so far as he was able, on the side of progress and reform.

This was no fanatical measure; it was the demand of the great body of good etizens, and had he complied with this demand I believe that he would have put himself among the most eligible of the Democratic Pres dential caudidates for 1888. He had much in his favor, but now he will ank out of sight like a morning mist. The party would not dare to nominate him now. It it did he would be knifed by every housest temperance man from Maine to Mexico. But this is not all. It he had only injured himself, it would

housest temperance man from Maine to Mexico. But this is not all. It he had only injured himself, it would easily be overlooked. But it is great and lasting damage that he has done the party. What is our position now gin the light of his action! Practically that of a rum party. This is most unfair, considering the thousands of good housest men there are in the Democratic party. But how is this to be remedied now! I confess that I cannot telt, but it must be in some way or we shall be doomed to another long exile from power. The reasons he gave for his voto might better have been unsaid, as they were simply an insult to the intelligence of the people of this State.

This last remark was indersed by ex-Judge Noah Davis, who characterized the veto message as a most extraordinary piece of petifoggery which he had not the time or scarcely the patience to discuss at length.

Frank Moss of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Anti Salson Temperance League said: "It is no more than I expected. It simply shows that the liquor men are thoroughly entrenohed in the Democratic ranks. They declared again and again that Goversor Hill would not desert them and this shows that their confidence in him was not misplaced. In other words the party fare not desert the num element. Of course it is capital for the Republican party, but I am heartily sorry in the interests of good government that the bill was vetoed since it is extremely doubtful whether any oill of the kind could now be out through. I tell at the time that it was a mistake to limit the provisions of the proposed law to New-York and Brooklyn but this can be easily remedied by a new bill and I trust it will be put forward at once. I know for a fact that there are many good Democrats who are so completely disquested with the Governor's action that they will not vote their party ticket again."

Elfilm Root, chairman or the Republican County Committee was in the midst of an argument on a reference case, but he took time enough to say: "The High License vote is w

Dr. Howard Crosby was seen at his house in Nineteenth-st. As he never expected that the bil would be signed he was not at all surprised at the Governor's action, but he denounced it none the less. The objections to the bill because of its local applica-Governor's action, but he denounced it none the less. The objections to the bill because of its local application, which Mr. Hill laid such particular stress upon, he said had been effectually disposed of so frequently that to urge them as the tovernor had done was inex casable. In reference to the constitutionality question raised Dr. Crosby added: "Why, all licenses granted by any Government are subject to whatever conditions and restrictions it may choose to make. This is known to everybody, and an attempt to say that it is unconstitutional is fallacious and ab urd. The message is the work of a very small demagogue and a very small specimen of a man. Of course the Vedder bill will now be pashed. It will meet the objections that the Governor raised against the other, but I don't expect that he will sign it either. He'll get up some arguments against the new bill and try to wriggle out of it in some way, but we mean to put him in all the holes we can," said Dr. Crosby, wit, a smile. "But his veto will make no difference with the work of temperance reform. We shall go right ahead just the same. It was a great opportunity, however, that was given to Governor Hill, and had be possessed the wisdom to appreciate and take advantage of the fact, he would have done a great deal for his party and for himself. He tailed to do so, and judging by the action of the County Democracy were likely to become the rum party of the fature. Hill himself will soon sink out of sight. The deemt men of his own party will repudiate him. I am proud of the Republican party in this matter. It is getting back to its old position as the party of moral ideas from which I had begun to think it had gone forever." While he did not think the matter would have much

While he did not think the matter would have much effect upon the Third party leaders—the cranks, as he termed them—it would, Dr. Crosby said, cause many who followed them to return to the Republican ranks.

The action of the Prohibitionst leaders at Albany, he

Sin: Governor Hill has done what he was expected to do, and given reasons more or less plausible for his action. In 1885 we drafted and introduced a "bill for action. In 1885 we dratted and introduced a "bill 1-r providing a neitorm excise law for the State of New-York," which failed to pass. It represented the carefully considered views of two committees one from the Church Temperance Society, the other from the Society for the Prevention of Crime, under the chairmanship of the Hon. W. H. Arnoux. Its provisions for the protection of the young were drawn by Elbridge T. Gerry, president of the Society for the Prevention of Criefly to Children; its criminal clauses by Colonel Beccher, formerly Assistant District Attorney; and its general legal phraseology was principally the work of Mr. Austin Abbott. The law of 1857, anon which the present law is founded, has been so overlaid by amendments that it is difficult to tell what the law ready is, and the first object of the bill was therefore in the direction of condensation and simplification. Its main features were

1. A broad distinction between distilled and fermented inputs, the because fee for the former being \$1,000, for the satter \$100.

1. A broad distinction between distilled and fermented liquirs, the heense lee for the former being \$1,000, for the latter \$100.

2. Disqualifying convicts from bolding licenses.

3. The disqualification of premises for one year, on conviction or revocation of themse.

4. The publication of name and address of applicant at least one week before a beense is granted.

5. Prohibiting saie of liquor to minors, under penalty of revocation of license.

6. Prohibiting saie of liquor on board excursion boats and in tenement houses.

7. Requiring licensees to keep the interior of their premises open to view.

8. Care was taken that no provision of this bill should in.

fringe upon or affect the "Civil Damage Act," or the "Local Option Law."

The Crosby bill now vetoed is a section of that larger measure. It will be reinfroduced at once, or at an early nected of the next session. Meantime the Vender Liquor Tax bill is ready to be reported to the Senate. It will give a certuin measure of relief without in any way interfering with the passage of a future High Locane law. The programme therefore will be the Vender Tax bill for the present and a uniform High License law in the near future.

The feeling of shame in New-York at the unbridled power of the 10,000 liquor saloons is too intense and deep-scated to tolerate further their supremacy, and the new measure of law graded according to population—will be applied with like results to Buffaio, Troy, Albany, Syracuse and Rochester.

ROBERT GRAMAM.

General Secretary Church Temperance Society.

RESULT OF GROSS UNDERVALUATIONS CHIEFLY IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE, Philadeliphia, April 13.—The balletin of the American Iron and Steel Association in its issue to-day calls atten-

tion to the continued heavy importations of iron and steel

and adds :

This is a serious business and in more respects than one. Thuse heavy importations mean a decreased demand for home products, sooner or later, and we think at not a very late day. They mean also an unfavorable influence on all home, prices, which has aiready been feit and is bound to continue. But the feature of these importations which calls most bondly for attention and for instant action is the transparent rate that gross undervaluations of imported iron and steel are winked at by some of the Custom House officials at leading ports of entry, thus multilying the plain intention of Congress to protret domestic producers from foreign commetition. The New York Custom House officials are chiefly responsible for these undervaluations, if steel blooms, billets and wire rols were homestly invoiced, or, if franculent invoices were advanced by conscientions officials, such heavy importations of these produces we have recently had could not have taken place. We call the attention of secretary Fairchild to the flagrant mismanagement of the New-York Custom House in the particular to have mentioned and homestly hope that he can find those to give it his personal examination and condemnation. Frauduient valuations can be checked if the Secretary will but assert his authority. The imports of iron ore in the first twe months of 1887 indicates a much larger importation for the whole year than took place in 1888, when 1,639,433 gross tons were imported.

WEDDED IN A SHOW WINDOW.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A wedding in a show-window at Nos, 267 and 269 west Indiana-st, attracted a crowd of 3,000 or 4,000 people to the scene last night and completely blocked up the street for nearly two squares. The proprietor of a retail furniture store at that place has had a "wanted" advertisement standing in some of the city papers for several days offering to donate the contents of a large triple show-window to any young couple who would consent to be married there. John Spieer, an honest young workingman living at Englewood, answered the advertisement, and said that himself and Miss Mary Culpin were willing to make the bargain. Justice Eberhardt of Jefferson was sent for. During the hour of waiting which followed the crowd amused itself by hooting and yelling and crushing against one another to get a glimpse of the show-window. The Jefferson Justice at length arrived, and his appearance with the bridal couple in the show-window was greeted by more cheers from the thousands without, the most of whom could not get close enough to see what was going on.

The window occupied the entire width of one store-room and was profusely decorated with gariands of flowers and wreaks of evergreen. In the background were complete sets of bedroom, kitchen and parlor furniture with which to furnish the new residence of the couple at No. 48 Centro-ave. The bride and groom were planiny dressed in street costume and seemed rather nervous under the scrutiny of the large audience. The ceremony was performed by the Justice with brevity and dispatch, the questions

and answers being entirely inaudible without, even the customary kissing being dispensed with in their precipitation. The appreciation of the crowd was manifested in the most enthusiastic manner and with long-continued cheering.

THE WAR OF THE STOVE MOULDERS. MANUFACTURERS AND EMPLOYES PREPARING FOR

THE WIDESPREAD AGITATION. CLEVELAND, April 13 (Special).—The Executive Com-nities of the Stove Moulders' Defence Association held a meeting at the Hillman House to-day for the purpose of preparing for the probable general strike of stove mould-ers in Chicago, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Albany, Troy, Detroit and Louisville. Local companies were represented. Plans for making castings for the companies whose men go out were discussed, an action which is likely to create rouble with the moulders throughout the country. Secretary Fitzpatrick, of the Moulders' Union, telegraphed to the committee asking if they would confer with him about the strike at Bridge & Beach's foundry at St. Louis. The committee refused to confer. The Michigan Stove Company has refused to agree to the scheme of the Association and the committee left for Detroit this evening to persuade them to do so.

Priving, April 13.—The war between the stove lders and the manufacturers has reached Pittsburg, and from present indications there will be a general strike within a few days. To-day the manufacturers in this city, members of the Defence Association, received a circular from D. M. Thomas, secretary of the Defence Association, dated at Louisville, April 11. The circular Association, dated at Louisville, April 11. The circular after reviewing the strike at St. Louis, which resulted from the most first making a demand for 15 per cent advance, states that the patterns of the boycotted St. Louis firm, Bridge, Beach & Co., will be sent to all the manufacturers in the country, and that on a certain day the firms will be informed by telegraph to have mouldings made from the same. The moulders in this city say they will refuse to mould from these patterns.

St. Louis, April 13.—It is stated that the moulders' department of the Bridge & Beach Wasufacturing Company.

partment of the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company, of this city, will resume operations by May 1, with non mion men from outside the city. The Defence Association, it is said, is surprised at the firmness shown by the men in other cities where St. Louis patterns have been stipped and all interested firms have concluded to make the light at home.

DEFIANT BOYCOTTERS IN LYNN.

Lynn, April 13 (Special).—The Lasters' Protective Union has decided not to remove the banner from in front of P. P. Sherry's shoe factory. The union was informed by counsel for Mr. Sherry that it must remove the "sand-wich boy" who bears an oil-cloth sign at his back and front telling all lasters to "keep away from the Sherry factory until the present trouble is adjusted." The lasters think that should they withdraw the "sandwich boy" the result would be to weaken the organization, therefore they decide to contest the case in the courts. Mr. Sherry has instructed his counsel to go ahead. The case comes up in court on Monday.

TO FIGHT FOR TRADES-UNION PRINCIPLES. Samuel Gomperts, president of the American Federa ion of Labor, returned from Philadelphia yesterday, tion of Labor, returned from Philadelphia yesterday, where he had been attending the Executive Council. He said that the council decided to keep away from all entanging alliances with the Knights of Labor and to fight for the principles of trades-union everywhere. The Brewers Union of Philadelphia asked the council to try to arrange a settlement of difficulties with their employers. The boss brewers were willing to settle, and they are to meet them to-day or to-morrow to arrange terms.

GRIEVANCES OF WORKINGMEN.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 13.-All of the 8,000 union earnerers are idle, and owing to the decision of the strikers that they would not return to work until a majority of the bosses had acceded to their demands, the two asso-ciations of employers are now united again and declare that they will not accede to the demands of the strikers. Six of the strikers have been arrested for in-terfering with non-union workmen.

Pittsnung, April 13.—The present low stage of the Mo-

ongahela and the scarcity of craft have thrown the miners between McKeesport and Brownsville idle, and another week will suspend work generally. Fully 6,000,000 bushels of coal are ready for shipment, but are tied up by the low water.

the employes of the iron mills here is threatened, the manufacturers having refused to concede the stipulations of a contract made with the employes last February. A strike would closs down every mill in the place and throw out of employment over 2,000 men.

KNOCKED DOWN WITH A POKER. Maude Wilson, a young woman who had been living for some time with John Kelly, a hostler of No. 204 East Thirty-thirdst., deserted him a few weeks ago and went to live with st., deserted him a few weeks ago and went to live with Henry Belashmutt, a Grand Union Hotel waiter, at No. 223 East Forty-fourth-at. Kelly met her in Third-are, on Tuesday night and followed her to belashmutt's rooms. There the two men quarrielled over her at a late hour, and the waiter knocked Kelly down with a poker, cutting his head. Kelly's head was believed to be broken when he was sent to Bellevus Hospital, but the police were tool yes; robat was sent to Rellevus Hospital, but the police were tool yes; robat the was not seriously hart. Delashmutt was held for examination at the York while Police Court. It was sand that he expected to be married to Mande on Sunday, and had bought a lot of new furniture to make her home more attractive.

STANDING BY SECRETARY STANTON.

A MEMORABLE NIGHT IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Luke P. Poland, of Verment, to The Omaha Republican.

In the afternoon President Johnson sent to the Sen ate the name of General Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War, ad interim, to supersede Secretary Stanton. This caused great excitement, and the Senate immediately went into executive session and remained in session till near midnight. It was during this session that Mr. Summer sent his famous message to Stanton "to stick." The late General James Morehead was then the representative from the Pittsburg district, and both he and myself lived at Mrs. Carter's famous old boarding house on Capitol Hill.

That night Speaker Coitax held the last of his public receptions for that session, and as neither General MEMORABLE NIGHT IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

That night Speaker Coitax held the last of his public receptions for that session, and as neither General Morehead nor myself had attended any of his previous receptions, we decaded to go to this, but to go quite early and to come away before the crowd became great. Coltax then lived on the north side of Latayties Square, and quite near the War Department. General Morehead and myself were first arrivals at the Speaker's reception, and we were then informed by Coltax that Stanton was apprehensive of an attempt to take forcible possession of the War Department, and thus put General Thomas in actual possession of the office, and that Stanton was at the War Department, and thus put General Thomas in actual possession of the office, and that Stanton was at the War Department, and intended to remain during the night. Mr. Stanton had resided at Pittsburg for some period, and he and General Morehead were very warm personal friends, and the relations between the Secretary and myself were quite intimate and cordial. We at once took leave of Speaker Colfax and went directly to the War Department, where we found Mr. Stanton alone, except a few clerks scattered about in the rooms non.

and went directly to the War Department, where we tound Mr. Stanton alone, except a few clerks scattered about in the rooms near.

I have met many people who seeded pleased to meet me, but I do not recollect any occasion when the pleasure seemed greater or the greeting warmer than we received, and especially when we announced that we had "come to stay." It was not long before others (mainly members of Congress) began to gather, and on the adjournment of the Senate there came quite a reinforcement of Senators. Of course the "situation" was the theme of discussion, and what could be done, or what should be done, was presented with all the varying views, such as a body of men would entertain when in a high state of excitement. Dakota had for a Delegate at this time a Dr. Burleigh, who was fuller of tun and m schief than any other man it has been my fortune to know. This Dr. Burleigh had in some way got hold of General Thomas at one of the Washington hotels, and strengthened his courage with a tew glasses, so that Thomas was declaring stoutly that he would go with armed force and oust Stanton from the War Department. Dr. Burleigh, of course, was adroitiy encouraging Thomas in his valiant resolutions and declarations.

Constant reports of these threats by Thomas were sent to us at the War Department, and formed another element in our discussions. It was finally proposed by some one (but I do not remember who that a prosecution be started against General Thomas, under the recently enacted "tenure of office las." This met with general favor, and I was selected, as perhaps as handy a lawyer as any of the company, to draw the complaint and warrant. This I proceeded to do as well as I rould under the circumstances. Mr. Stanton signed the complaint as complainant, and swere to it before Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Court, who was one of those early on the ground, and the warrant was signed by Judge Cartter.

complainant, and swore to it before Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Court, who was one of those early on the ground, and the warrant was signed by Judge Cartter.

Before leaving the night at the War Department I must not torget an act of patriotism that added much to our comfort and, perhaps, to our courage, though the latter was not "heavily taxed. Among others present was the late Hou. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusects, commonly calked "Uncle Sam Hooper," He gave the best dithers in Washington, and was reputed 'o have the best harder and other supplies. He went home with his carriage, and returned so late that no garrison was ever better prepared to support a siege.

A considerable number of us remained with Mr. Stanton through the night and in the morning General Thomas was arrested on the warrant signed by Judge Cartter, and all threatening to take possession of the War Department by force ended. On being brought before Judge Cartter, the counsel for General Thomas procured a delay for a few days, and bail was given to his appearance.

The Democrats were much exasperated by the tenure of office law, and I think they very generally believed it to be unconstitutional. They concluded this case of General Thomas would give an opportunity for a speedy decision of the validity of the law by having General Thomas would give an opportunity for a speedy decision of the validity of the law by having General Thomas and his counsel appeared before Judge Cartter, thomas and his counsel appeared before Judge Cartter with considerable pomp and array and the counsel announced that General Thomas would waive any examination before Judge Cartter, and would decline to furnish iurther bail, and the judge could order him committed for want of bail.

But Judge Cartter, I presume, had knowledge of their purpose betorehand; at any tate, he was quite equal to the occasion and ready to save his friends and party from the dilemma. On the announcement by Thomas's connect tant he would decline to furnish bail and he could order hi

GOOD FORTUNE PROBABLY KILLED BIM. AN OLD BLIND SOLDIER DIES ON THE EVE OF RE-

CEIVING A HANDSOME SUM. CEIVING A HANDSOME SUM.

Thomas Shanley, an old Irishman who was called Blind Tom." by his acquaintances, was found dead in Peter Malannif's liquor store in Mott-st., next door to Police Headquarters, yesterday morning. He had been blind for twenty years, it was said, having been injured by the accidental explosion of a shall while he was a private in the United States Army and stationed in a Western fort soon after the war. Up to the time of his injury he had been a soldier for about forty-five years. He served a large part of the time in the British Army and took part in several battles of the British Army and took part in several battles of the Crimean War. His service was in an infantry regi-Crimean War. His service was in an infantry regiment. Having been honerably discharged after some years of garison duty in India, he came to this country while the Civil War was in progress, and enlisted in the Union Army. He did not see much fighting in the South, but after the war he was sent to the Far West to fight Indians, and he remained in the service until he received the injury which left him permanently blind.

Shanley had been a backelor all his life, and his only relatives in this country were his sister. Mrs. Lee, and

Shanley had been a bachelor all his life, and his only relatives in this country were his sister. Mrs. Lee, and her children. They were living in this city, and he made his home with them for a time. For ten years Shanley bad spent most of his time in Malannif's liquor store. He drank freely, talked about his experiences as a soldier as long as any one would listen to him, or sat listening to barroom gassip. It was not possible for him to walk about the streets unless some one directed his steps, as he was a fleshy, awkward man. Oreasionally he went to visit his sister at No. 265 Tenth-are., but he preferred lite in the liquostore. He never took a bath, seldom changed his clothing, and would not sleep in a bed. Summer and winter he slept on the floor of the liquor store at night, after the place was locked up, having on only his ordinary clothing and a blanket. He called it camping-out. All the children in the upper part of Mott-st, knew the old soldier, and he was tond of sitting in front of the liquor store on warm days to hear them at play.

front of the liquor store on warm days to hear them at olay.

Shanley had a pension of \$25 a month and he paid the money to Melannifi. In return for the money he was furnished with liquor and food. An application for an increase of pension was made in his behalf a few years ago, and on Saturday he was informed that his pension had been raised to \$72 a month. Still better, he was told that a check for back pension pay, amounting to over \$6,000, was awaiting him in the Pension Agent's office. He had been subject to fits for several years, and the news brought on an attack which lasted over an hour. After he had recovered and had taken several more drinks to celebrate his good fortune, he told his friends in the barroom that he would buy his sister a house and take a journey with her to Ireland as soon as he got the money. He also beught a new shirt. It was his intention to go to the Pension Office with his sister yesterday morning, and just before he was left aloue in the liquor store on Tuesday night he was talking about collecting his pension money. He was dead when Melannifi opened the store yesterday morning. Evidently he had been attacked with another fit as he lay on the floor dreaming of his sudden weaith.

His body was sent to the Morgue yesterday because

attacked with another BI as he lay on the hoof discaling of his sudden wealth.

His body was sent to the Morgue yesterday because Melanniff could not expect to get any more of the nension money and Mrs. Lee was too poor to pay for timeral expenses. It was said that she would try to get the Pension Agent to advance enough money to give her brother's body a decent burial. She will also make a claim for the pension money which was to have been paid to him. have been paid to him.

AN OFFER IN JEST TAKEN IN EARNEST, PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEMBERS AMUSED BY

COMPLAINT-AMUSING TESTIMONY. The dignified manner of aged ex-President Hincken, chairman of the Complaint Committee of the Produce Exchange, his stern looks of disapproval, his determined wielding of the gavel, and his words of caution against spontaneous demonstrations were unequal to the task of preventing uproars of laughter and shouts, applause and cheers of the multitude of members that crowded in and about the Complaint Committee's room yesterday afternoon to listen to, or rather view, the proceedings
in the Havens-Hicks lighter case. The committee
was inclined to give it the most serious consideration,
but the spectators looked upon it as a farce and concluded to make it one at the expense of the plaintiff, who
must pay the segular costs.

The serious feature of the case was simply this, as Mr.
Hicks and Mr. Havens both claimed in the presentation of
the case. Mr. Hicks, who is of the firm of Fowler Brothers,
offered to sell to Mr. Havens, a month ago, the lighter
Sisson, as his firm was desirous of building a larger boat.
He offered to sell her for \$15,000. On Friday last Mr.
Havens asked Mr. Hicks how much he would really sell
the boat for and he said \$16,000.

"Fil give you \$1,000." said Mr. Havens. To which Mr.
Hicks says he responded: "Give me sixteen hundred dollar bills and take her." Mr. Havens thought he meant
\$1,600 and he said "Done," but when he demanded his
boat Mr. Hicks explained what he said and what he
meant. This did not suit Mr. Havens and he submitted
his demand to the Complaint Committee.

The plaintiff and defendant were on hand promptly at
2 o'clock, but apparently only Mr. Hicks's friends railied
to his support. When Chairman Hincken cailed the case
both men made their statements.

Mr. Havens—I demand that Mr. Hicks and myself be both
scorn. (Great lauchter and leets.) about the Complaint Committee's room yesterday after

Mr. Havens-I demand that Mr. Hicks and myself be both aworn. [Great laughter and jeers.] Chairman Hincken-Do you want your witnesses sworn Chairman Hincken—Do you want your witnesses sworn too!

Mr. Favens—Won't you take their word! No. I don't want them to be sworn. Changhter and applause). Call Mr. Scripture. [Cries by the crowd, "Scripture! Scripture!! Let's hear what the Scripture save!"]

Mr. Hincken—Mr. Scripture, do youknow anything about the saic of a lighter by Mr. Hicks to Mr. Havens!

Mr. Scripture—I know nothing of an absolute sale. I've heard of a reported sale.

Mr. Havens (interrupting.)—I insist on that member being put on his oath. [Roars of laughter and cat-calls.]

Mr. Hincken—That will do, Mr. Scripture, I see you know nothing about the matter. (Laughter.) Have you any more witnesses, Mr. Havens!

Mr. Havens—No. sir. I suomit my case.

Mr. Kneedand (one of the committee.)—I move that this case be dismissed.

Mr. Hincken—It is seconded. All those who are in favor

be dismissed.

Mr. Havens—Mr. Chairman, before you dismiss this case I am going to say a word. You will not dismiss this case I am going to say a word. You will not dismiss this case. [Great laughter and jeers.] Mr. Chairman, did you not talk to me about this case several days ago!

Mr. Hincken—Yes, and I advised you not to bring it before us as you had no evidence to stand upon.

Mr. Havens—Then I appeal from your decision. You are not competent to sit upon the case.

Mr. Hincken—Yes voted to throw out the case, it is dismissed. [Three cheers were given for Mr. Hicks.]

Mr. Havens—I give notice that I shall appeal this case.

About noon, before the case was heard, a tin boat about two feet in length, with the name "sisson of Hicksville," upon the stern, was placed on one end of the flour table, and at the opposite end an automatic toy-man with the visage of Benjamin F. Butler. On his breast was a card and printed thereon, "By Havens, Fil get that lighten." The toy was wound up and it started toward the boat, but meeting an obstruction several inches from the boat simply kept its feet working and made no progress. Mr. Havens and Mr. Hicks were as amused with it as were the rest of the spectators. After the Complaint Committee dismissed the case the automaton was placed at a distance from the boat with the card ehanged to "By Havens, I didn't get that lighten."

PREVENTING A PRIZE FIGHT IN A CLUB HOUSE.

PREVENTING A PRIZE FIGHT IN A CLUB HOUSE. The police of Brooklyn learned on Tuesday night that a prize-fight was to take place in the boat-house of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, at the feot of South Tenth-st., and Captain Breanan with a force of men Tenth-st., and Captain Breanan with a force of men harried to the place. About twenty-five members of the club, to which such prominent Democrats as County Clerk Rankin and Police Inspector McLaughtin belong, were found there, and Joshan Ward, age eighteen, of No. 210 South First-st. was found in fighting costume, hidden in a bed. Several members of the club imped out of the windows and swam ashore. Ward said he was matched to fight an unknown man with bare firsts to a finish, for a purse to be made up by the spectators. He was arrested and put under \$500 bonds yesterday by Police Justice Nacher. The members of the club who were not present are highly indignant at the disrepute attached to them by the affair, in which only a few were concerned.

"SETTING 'EM UP" FOR CLEVELAND.

Washington Dispatch to The Philadelphia Times.

It was mentloned in this correspondence some time ago that a conference had been held between Smith M. Weed, of New-York, and the President, with a view to an agreement upon a plan of operations looking to the organization of the Democratic party on the basis of the renomination of President Cleveland. . While there is nothing in the announcements of the New-York press which is materially new, except to the extent of the consummation of the arrangements agreed upon here, which verify the foreshadowings of The Times several weeks ago, the formal proclamation of the fact of the President's candidacy by the orzans is a serving of notice that the shaping of affairs to that end has now commenced and will be prosecuted with vigor not only in New-York, but in every section of the country. On the strength of these latest announcements it was admitted to day in Administration circles that an understanding has been reached by the friends of the President, which contemplates an effective harmonization of the apparently conflicting interests of the Democratic party in the line of his renomination. Even the messbacks take their crow and concede the renomination of Grover Cleveland as a party necessity.

ENGINEER NEALIS MAY RESIGN. A joint meeting of the committee on buildings and the committee on heating and ventilation of the Board of Education mittee on heating and ventilation of the Board of Education was held yesterday. The committees have had under consideration charges that have been made against Engineer Nosalis, the sanitary engineer of the schools. Mr. Nosalis for a number of years has held this position and was appointed on the best credentials. It is claimed by some of the nembers of the Board that he is not competent and that he will involve the Board in difficulty if a change is not made. These charges have been dealed by the friends of Mr. Nealis in the Board, It was said yesterday that Mr. Nealis had announced his intention of resigning.

The seeds of intermittent and bilious remittent fever germi nate and bear evil fruit. No community has altogether es causes it, and in their suburbs stagnant pools in sunken lot breed it. There is at once a remedy and a means of preven-

tion. Its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is, with, tou peradventure, the most potent antidote in existence to the malarial virus. Fortified with this incomparable, saving specific, miasmatic influences may be encountered with abso, lute impunity. Disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels begotten by miasma-tainted water, or any other cause, suc cumb to the beneficent corrective namel, and rhenmatic kidney and bladder troubles are surely removable by its use when it is given a persistent trial.

SPRING FASHIONS.

BONNETS, COSTUMES AND WRAPS.

BONNETS, COSTUMES AND WRAPS.

The time when Easter was the day for the display elaborate spring tollettes is a time of the past. The fashionable world no longer countenances an exhibition of elaborate dress on Easterday, but leaves the custom to the great world outside. In our fickle climate it is often too cold at this time for winter wrappings to be laid aside. The social gayety immediately following Lent brings a renewed demand for fine tollettes and the shops take on their full glory of new fabrics whether Easter week falls in March or April.

The revival of the Louis XV. fashions brings a demand for laces of all kinds, especially those with a fine Malines net like Fedora, French and real Chantilly. The French fashions still dispute supremacy with English styles and many of the dresses sent on from France this season for pronuenade wear are so striking in effect that they will not be generally adopted by American ladies. Tailor dresses are much more ornate than last season; claborate braiding, with black Russia braid nias teason; claborate braiding, with black Russia braid and with gold braid, and the free use of drabs and delicate grays with brilliant colors for relief tends toward this result. The Indian exhibition last year had a marked effect on Envillah fashions and bits of Indian embroideries is gay Eastern colors with tinsel threads are introduced on hats and bouncts and even on London costumes with quaint effect. and even on London costumes with quaint effect. FRENCH BONNETS.

PRENCH BONNETS.

The bonnets and hats of fashionable milliners are lower than those of last season; while there are still many high hats the tendency of all hats is to lower crowns. A great deal of lace, silk, gauze, fine net and crope lisse and other sheer goods are shirred by milliners into little close cap-shapes; these are trimmed with fine flowers, with aigrettes, choux of ribbon, as the French name the closely knotted rosette-like bows used on bounets this season. Clusters of fruit, such as green almonds, ripe cherries, tiny grapes or strawberries, male of rubber so that they are feather-light in weight, are so colored that they exactly simulate light in weight, are so colored that they are feather-light in weight, are so colored that they exactly simulate the natural fruit. These fruit clusters are used on shirred bonnets of colored net or black lace. A little bonnet of heliotrope net shirred in tiny puffs outlined by heliotrope beads was trimmed with long loops of ribbon in the dull moss-green shade, called this season Nile green, mingled with a high cluster of carnation pinks in harmonizing colors. A charming little bonnet of French capote shape was made of steel lace finished with a soft brim of black velvet and trimmed with crushed roses in shades of plak and damask.

shades of pink and damask.

Little bonnets of Chantilly lace, trimmed with
pink roses and finished with bridles
of lace, are lovely for young ladies
or older ladies who have gray hair. The brilliant Charles of lace, are lovely for young ladies or older ladies who have gray hair. The brilliant Charles XII. colors, named from the Swedish warrior king, are too pronounced to be used alone or where they come against the skin, as they seem to deepen the sallow hue of American complexions, but mingled with black tulle or lace in ostrich tips and as accessory trimming to black lace bonnets these colors are very effective. A stylish little hat in toque shape is made of black tulle shirred on a frame and simply trimmed with a long slender dagger or buckle of silver. A charming hat for a young lady was a fine black lilusion poke trimmed with an aigretto and a high soft fold of canary colored velvet. The fancy pineapple braid imported early in the season will be used in spring bonnets and for the intermediate season, but fine Milan and English Dunstable braids will continue to be the regular straws used for hats and tailor bonnets to be worn with tailor dresses. Fashionable milliners who are always conservative in taste display comparatively few of the fancy straws. The Duchess of Devonshire is a low-crowned, wide-brimmed hat, which is copied from the one worn by the Duchess in the famous picture; this hat is much smaller than the huge Gainsborough hats of a few seasons ago. A stylish hat of this shape in steel colored straw was faced with velvet, trimmed with a roll of velvet around the cronw and finished with a panche of ostrich feathers. The Lady Kildage hat is a medium high-crowned hat with rolling brim elden at the sides and faced with velvet, these hats are shown in black Milan stlyishly trimmed with a twist of black point d'esprit net or Russian net and a large panache of black ostrich feathers. A little bonnet of fine blue straw was trimmed with fancy blue gauze and a large clayter of corn-flowers with foliage and long stems; it was finished with strings of bine taffeta ribbon with old fashioned cord edge.

There are some dressy little bonnets composed of rose potals or fine flowers, trimmed with ribbon-clusters or cl

trimmed with twists of velvet and silk and wings, wheat are put in various old ways.

Children's hats are extreme in size with huge brims faced with velvet and caught up against the crown. Some of the prettlest children's hats have medium low crowns and wide brims slightly volling at one side. There are also many little pokes and Tam O'Shanter caps used by young children for dress hats.

SPRING SUITS. used by French dressmakers for church and promenade dress. Elaborate passementeric trimmings are sceness many of the new dresses; these trimmings are longer than any before imported and they match the color of the than any before imported and they match the color of the dress. A stylish cashmere dress of heliotrope plaid in huge blocks of broken lines was combined with a plain cashmere. Beversing the usual order the plaid was used in the basque and full long drapery while the skirt was of plain goods laid in large side pleats. A long, slender point of silk cord passementerie extended from the collar to the waist at the back and a similar point formed the rest. Large passementerie ornaments with many hanging cords were placed on the underskirt to form a panel where the drapery parted. A stylish dress of that purplish shade of cashmere called crushed strawberry was trimmed with a fancy-striped silk of moire and satin. Brown wool combined with a brocade of old rose was still another costume. The French tailor

moire and satin. Brown wool combined with a brocade of old rose was still another costume. The French tailor dresses are quite claborately embrodered with lines of feather-stitching in white silk on brown or blue cloth. The edge of the overskirt is finished in this way, the underskirt and sometimes a line of feather-stitching is placed up the dart seams. The bodice is then inished with a shirt vest of white surah extending from the collar to the waist-line or with a short vest reaching only to the top of the darts and finished by a square of dark velves the shade of the dress.

Irregularity is a feature of all the French draperies, which, while they are very full and long, are very eccentric; the two materials used in the costumes are so woven together by the dressmaker's fancy that no two dresses seem to be alike. Costumes of black Chaulily and the less expensive Spanish and French laces are extensively used over inexpensive satin, either black or heliotrope. White lace dresses over heliotrope are also shown; these are looped up with long clusters of heliotrope ribbon and finished with peasant watst of heliotrope satin, full lace guimpes and lace sieeves.

WRAPS AND COATS.

WEAPS AND COATS. Light drab and gray coats in "covert" style with over-lapping seams are the popular ones for general wear. They are made with fly fronts or fastened with horn or pearl buttons and are lined throughout with silk or part outlook and are elegantly braided in new original patterns. A few sling mantles of softest camel's hair cloth are imported from Regentst, tailors, but the short coat is oftener seen. Ulsters and long coats of checked or striped English cloth will be used later for travelling cloaks. Some of the wraps imported are mere shoulder capes of iridescent jet or of black jet. Comparatively few colored wraps will be wern this summer; most of them are of solid jetted lace, black relves and jet, or of faille Francais and jet. The bodice-wrap is a new shape which fits closely to the figure and is generally finished with sleeves reaching to the chows or with mere epaulets formed of many strands of jet beads. Black silk crochet network of chenille and various openmeshed materials cruamented with jet are used for the sleeves of wraps of corded silk or of velvet. Chaufily lace is the favorite tribuming lace, though Spanish guipure laces are used to some extent.

PARASOLS AND SUNDRIES. satin. Tailor coats are elogantly braided in new original

PARASOLS AND SUNDRIES. Parasols continue to be made of fancy materials in coaching shape. The favorite handle is curved in a shepherd's crook of natural wood, while the tip of parasols is next's crook of natural wood, while the tip of parasots is of twisted wood. These woods are grown in the eccentric shapes in which they are used by growers who make it their business to knot, twist and curve the slender twist of the tree or vine while the wood is young, and often wait several years for it to grow to proper size and maturity.

often wait several years for it to grow to proper size and maturity.

Thanks are due to Aitken, Son & Co., Miss Milnes, Lord & Taylor, Stern Brothers, and Redfern.

FURNITURE

Examine the quality and style of our solid ask and cherry bedroom suits of eight pieces at \$22. Our ele-gantly carved quartered oak saits at \$40, &c. Compare the prices and workmanship of our diffe lining tables, sideboards, dining chairs, &c., in and

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